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ABSTRACT

Prepared by the Research Unit of the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace to assist those interested in current international affairs, this Glossary contains 56 terms and their definitions, which provide a brief explanation of the main issues and organizations involved in international development questions. Examples of the terms included are: ACP Countries, Brandt Commission, collective self-reliance, intermediate technology, Manila Declaration, soft and hard terms, targets, tied and untied aid, and Yaounde Convention. (Author/CM)

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Glossary of Development Terminology

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GLOSSARY OF DEVELOPMENT TERMINOLOGY

Introduction

This Glossary has been prepared to assist those interested in current international affairs, particularly in relation to development questions — an area of growing importance in today's interdependent world.

The 56 terms which are contained in the text provide a brief explanation of the main issues and organisations involved in international development questions.

ACP Countries

The name by which the 57 African, Caribbean and Pacific signatories to the Lomé Convention are known. Members as of May, 1980 are as follows:
Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Granada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Sao Tome Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Upper Volta, Western Samoa, Zaire, Zambia.
(See also *Lomé Conventions*)

Aid

Flow of concessionary financial transfers from the industrialised countries to the developing countries — (See also *Development Cooperation*, and *Official Development Assistance*).

Basic Needs Strategy

The satisfaction of a population's *basic needs* for food, housing, education, and health, seen as main emphasis of development strategy for third world countries. Always regarded as a high priority by voluntary development agencies. Adopted as Strategy by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in its World Conference in 1976 on Employment, Growth and Basic Needs. The World Bank is also giving increasing emphasis to the fulfillment of *basic needs* as a criterion of successful development. Sometimes criticised by advocates of economic and political structural change — a New International Economic Order — who regard the Basic Needs Strategy as at best a red herring, at worst, a conspiracy by the industrialised countries to prevent a change in the balance of economic power between industrialised countries and the third world.
(See also *New International Economic Order*)

Bilateral Aid

Official development assistance provided on a country-to-country basis. Ireland's Bilateral Aid Programme, which was recently cut by nearly 40%, concentrates on five countries — India, Lesotho, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia. (See also *Multilateral Aid*)

Brandt Commission

The Independent Commission on International Development Issues (ICIDI) set up at the suggestion of Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, in 1977, under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt. Members met for consultation, debates, and analysis of the world development situation for 2 years and published a report entitled *North-South: A Programme for Survival* in March 1980.

Members of the Commission were: Willy Brandt, FRG; Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad, Kuwait; Rodrigo Botero Montoya, Colombia; Antoine Kipsa Dakoure, Upper Volta; Edwardo Frei, Chile; Katherine Graham, U.S.A.; Edward Heath, U.K.; Amir J. Jamal, Tanzania; Lakshmi Kant Jha, India; Khatijah Ahmad, Malaysia; Adam Malik, Indonesia; Haruki Mori, Japan; Joe Morris, Canada; Olof Palme, Sweden; Peter G. Peterson, U.S.A.; Edgard Pisani, France; Shridath Ramphal, Guyana; Layachi Yaker, Algeria. The far-reaching Report stresses interdependence between the developed and developing countries, and makes a strong link between disarmament and development. It recommends, among other things, a world energy strategy, a world development fund for reform of the present monetary system; an emergency programme for the least developed countries over the next 20 years amounting to an extra $4 billion per year; ODA target of 0.7% of GNP to be met by 1985, and 1% of GNP by the year 2000; an international tax on armaments, etc., to be used for development purposes; and a summit of world leaders to discuss urgent measures to implement the proposals.

Commodities

The primary products produced mainly in third world countries on which they depend heavily for export earnings. This dependency, stemming from colonial times, plus the tendency of

commodity prices to fluctuate and to decline in relation to the price of manufactured goods, is one of the main reasons for under-development in the third world. Fairer commodity arrangements, as well as assistance for industrialisation and processing industries in the third world are some of the main negotiating items discussed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in recent years. (See also *Common Fund, Compensatory Financing,* and *UNCTAD*)

Common Fund

The term used to describe the new institution to be set up through UNCTAD to provide fair and stable commodity prices in 10 key commodities (cocoa, coffee, cotton, copper, jute, rubber, sisal, sugar, tea and tin). The main thrust of an Integrated Programme for Commodities (IPC), which was agreed in principle at the 4th UNCTAD in Nairobi, May 1976. The Fund has been considerably changed from its original concept as a 'source' Fund, following negotiations over the course of 4 years, and is about to ratified by member countries of UNCTAD, including Ireland, although some details including voting procedure, are still under negotiation as of May, 1980. The Fund will, broadly speaking, have two accounts, or 'windows'; one for buffer stocking, the second, for financing other measures such as research, diversification into other industries, etc. Ireland has committed itself to a "minimum equal contribution" of $1 million and a voluntary contribution, the amount of which is not yet announced, to the second window of the Fund. The Common Fund's political importance should not be overlooked, as it has been the main negotiating platform of the third world countries over the past 5 years. (See also *UNCTAD, Commodities,* and *Compensatory Financing*)

Compensatory Financing

A way of assisting countries which encounter financial difficulties as a result of sharp drops in export earnings arising either from natural causes such as crop failure, or from a sudden deterioration in the world price of a principal export commodity. The IMF operates a compensatory financing facility, the EEC 'stabex' scheme also protects members against drops in export earnings of raw materials. However, third world countries are far from satisfied with current measures and are demanding more far-reaching assistance, particularly in UNCTAD negotiations. (See also *Common Fund, Commodities, UNCTAD*)

Collective Self-Reliance

Term used internationally to describe efforts by the developing countries to reduce their dependence on the industrialised countries by agreements to trade among themselves. At UNCTAD, measures to facilitate what is known as Economic Cooperation Between Developing Countries are now discussed regularly. De-linking is another term which is sometimes used similarly.

Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC)

Major negotiations held in Paris from December 1975 to the end of May 1977. Known as the North-South Dialogue. Participants included nineteen developing and eight industrialised countries. The agenda dealt with energy (oil), debts, raw materials and development. The talks ended with little of substance being agreed.

Development Cooperation

Internationally, a term often used to describe a country's overseas development programme in support of developing countries. (See also *Aid,* and *Official Development Assistance*)

Developing Countries

No standard definition. A term often used synonymously with *Third World* countries, or *Less-developed* Countries (LDCs). (See also *Third World*)

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

A committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), DAC provides a forum for consultation among OECD's 17 main donor countries and the European Commission. Its aim is to increase and improve aid to the developing countries. Ireland and Luxembourg are the only two EEC countries which are not members of DAC.

Development Decades

Designated by the United Nations in order to focus attention on developing countries and to accelerate their development by effective international action. The Third Development Decade begins in 1981, to be preceded by a Special Session of the UN General Assembly in August/September 1980 on the Development Strategy for the 1980s, as well as an evaluation of the First and Second Development Decades of the Sixties and Seventies.

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC)
Responsible under the authority of the General Assembly for the economic and social activities of the UN, also coordinates officially the activities of the UN specialised agencies.

European Development Fund (EDF)
The chief instrument of financial and technical cooperation between the European Economic Community and the ACP countries which signed the Lomé Conventions I and II. Ireland's contribution to the EDF is 0.6% of the total.

Food Aid
Gifts of food to developing countries from surplus producing countries, e.g. US gifts of grains under US Public Law 480, or the EEC's own food aid programme. The Food Aid Convention of 1967, and the World Food Programme founded in 1963 are the major international food aid disbursing mechanisms.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
An international contract, embodying a code of practical rules for fair trading in international commerce, which came into force in 1948. It is based in Geneva and has over 80 member countries. (See also *Multilateral Trade Negotiations*)

Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)
A system agreed under the auspices of UNCTAD whereby developed countries importing manufactured and processed goods from developing countries give the latter certain tariff advantages (either duty-free or reduced duty access).

Green Revolution
Term covering the agricultural revolution in certain areas of the developing countries e.g. the Punjab, brought about by the introduction of high yield 'miracle' seeds together with fertiliser, irrigation, and pesticides.

Gross National Product (GNP)
The total value of goods and services produced within a country (GNP) together with income received from other countries, less similar payments made to other countries. Widely used as a measure of wealth and development, although in recent years attempts to find a better measure of real wealth for development purposes are being made. For example, the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), being developed by the Overseas Development Council in Washington.

Group of 77
The name given to the developing countries acting together as a group at international negotiations, particularly at UNCTAD. Originally 77 members, now around 120.

Group B Countries
The name by which the industrialised market economy countries are known in the UN. Originally groups of countries at UNCTAD were known as follows: Group A, Afro-Asian; Group B, as above; Group C, Latin American countries; Group D, USSR and Eastern Europe. Nowadays only the terms Group B and D are used.

Intermediate Technology
Also Appropriate Technology. Term used to describe low cost, labour intensive equipment and techniques usually for small scale development projects in developing countries. Concept first developed by Schumacher in his book "Small is Beautiful".

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
Commonly known as the World Bank, the IBRD was founded at the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944. It has the status of a United Nations specialised agency and is the principle international source of multilateral financial aid to developing countries. The IBRD lends on near commercial terms, although a 'Third Window' opened in 1975 lends at lower interest rates to the poorer countries, to supplement the 'soft' loans of the International Development Association. The Bank is extremely influential as are the annual reports of its President Robert McNamara, but is also criticised by the developing countries as being weighted in favour of the Group B. The IBRD is one of three institutions comprising the World Bank Group — the other two are the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation. The headquarters are in Washington D.C.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Like the IBRD, the IMF was set up at Bretton Woods. Its aim is to facilitate the workings of the world monetary system. The IMF has come under increasing fire in recent years from the developing countries and even the developed countries concede that reform of the international monetary system is necessary.

Members contribute to its resources in accordance with national quotas, which are revised from time to time in accordance with economic strength; the Fund uses its resources to provide foreign currency in accordance with its current policies to member countries, to enable them to cope with balance of payments problems. Such 'drawings' of foreign currency are temporary — they must be paid back, usually within five years. And if a large amount is drawn, they are conditional; the member country concerned has to give undertakings to the Fund about the economic policies it intends to pursue.

The Fund operates certain facilities of particular interest to developing countries; these include a *Compensatory Financing Facility*, which makes additional resources available to compensate for unexpected shortfalls in export earnings from commodities, and a *Buffer Stock Facility*, which makes resources available for financing buffer stocks set up under international commodity agreements.

A comprehensive revision of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF was agreed in principle in 1976. Among its provisions was one authorising the sale of some of the Fund's holding of gold between 1976 and 1978. The profit from this will go to a Trust Fund to subsidise the use of Fund facilities by the poorer developing countries.

Least Developed Countries

Twenty-nine developing countries singled out by the UN for special consideration because of having particularly severe long-term constraints on development, i.e. a per capita income per annum of $100 or less, a share of manufacturing of 10% or less of national income, and under 20% adult literacy. As of 1975 the countries were: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Republic of Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sikkim, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Western Samoa, Yemen Arab Republic, and the Peoples' Democratic Republic of the Yemen.

Additional categories singled out by the UN for special support are the *Landlocked Developing Countries*, and the *Most Severely Affected* (MSAs) countries — those hardest hit by the oil crisis.

One of the few positive results of UNCTAD V was a recommendation for an emergency programme to help the least developed. The Brandt Commission Report too emphasises the need for a crash programme to help the absolute poor who are growing poorer.

Lomé Convention

A comprehensive aid and trade agreement between the EEC and the ACP countries signed in Lomé, Togo, in 1975, which accepts the principle of favourable treatment for the partners from developing countries. Provides duty-free access to the Community for a wide range of foods and tropical products, disburses aid through the European Development Fund (See EDF) of approximately $2000m under Lomé I. Lomé also incorporates an innovative scheme known as 'stabex', which compensates ACP countries for loss of export earnings on 12 key commodities. The second Lomé Convention was signed after renegotiations on 20th November, 1979, for another period of 5 years. (See also *ACP Countries*)

Manila Declaration

Developing countries, at a meeting of the Group of 77 in Manila in 1976, adopted a declaration intended to guide their negotiators principally at UNCTAD IV, but also in other international fora. The Declaration represented an important basis for the consensus resolutions finally adopted by UNCTAD IV. (See also *New International Economic Order*)

Multilateral Aid

(i) Contributions (forming part of official development assistance) made to an international institution for use in or on behalf of a developing country.

(ii) Financial aid and technical cooperation provided by an international institution to developing countries.

Ireland has contributed an average of 79% of its total ODA over the past 6 years to multilateral aid. (See also *Bilateral Aid*)

Multilateral Agencies

International organisations to which individual countries contribute funds for subsequent disbursement by those organisations on behalf of the developing countries in the main. The

chief multilateral agencies are the UN and its specialised agencies, the IBRD, and IDA, the EEC, and the regional development banks. (See also *Specialised Agencies, IBRD,* and *IDA*)

Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTNs)

The so-called Tokyo Round of MTNs recently concluded is one of a series of post-war moves towards freer international trade. The interests of developing countries are beginning to play more of a part in MTNs but these are still criticised by the third world as being mainly in the interests of the rich countries. (See also *GATT*)

New International Economic Order (NIEO)

A term introduced in 1974 to refer comprehensively to a programme for radical restructuring of the world economy in the interests of the developing countries. Its main documents were the *Declaration and Programme of Action* on the setting up of such a new order, passed by the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly in May 1974, and the *Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,* adopted by the General Assembly in December 1974. A recent and comprehensive statement of the scope of the proposed NIEO is to be found in the Manila Declaration of the Group of 77.

The consensus on the need for a NIEO grew out of the world energy and monetary crisis of the mid 1970s, but the demands for an NIEO came primarily from third world disillusionment with the ineffectiveness of the development strategies of the sixties. UNCTAD has until now been the chief forum for negotiation on a NIEO at UNCTADs IV and V. (See also *Basic Needs Strategy* and *Seventh Special Session*)

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Also known as the voluntary agencies, these are private organisations concerning themselves with the problems of developing countries and with development problems generally. The NGOs raise funds for third world projects, undertake disaster relief and long term development schemes, do research into development issues, and run public awareness programmes on these issues. In Ireland, there are seventeen organisations of this nature incorporated into a Confederation of Non-Governmental Organisations for Overseas Development (CONGOOD).

North-South Dialogue

The term used to describe the negotiations between the developed and developing countries on a New International Economic Order. (See also *CIEC* and *NIEO*)

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

ODA consists of official flows provided by donor countries for economic development in third world countries on concessional terms, defined as grants and soft loans having a grant element of at least 25 per cent. Net flows of official development assistance count towards the UN target of 0.7 per cent of Gross National Product. (See also *Aid,* and *Development Cooperation*)

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Established in September 1961 as a successor to the 'Marshall Plan' European Recovery Programme. The 24 members are the countries of the EEC, USA, Australia, Austria, Iceland, Finland, Sweden, Norway, New Zealand, Japan, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Canada, Portugal and Switzerland.

Major aims are to promote economic growth, employment, and a rising standard of living in member countries. In relation to the developing countries, OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) aims to expand resources made available to the less-developed countries on easier terms. Ireland is not yet a member of DAC. OECD also provides the Group B countries with back up research and information when negotiating at fora such as UNCTAD. The Group of 77 on the other hand do not have their own servicing organisation and rely instead on UNCTAD, which causes some friction at UNCTAD conferences.

Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

This cartel or trading group of oil-producing developing countries came into prominence in 1973 with its decision to radically increase the price of its oil on the world market. This contributed to a major international economic crisis whose effects we are still feeling. The non-oil producing third world countries have been particularly hard hit by the oil crisis since for many of them, vital supplies of oil (e.g. diesel fuel for irrigation) and petroleum based fertiliser have quadrupled in price. The stand taken by OPEC has, more than any other factor in recent years, forced a major reappraisal of the present world economic order.

Primary Products

Any product of farm, forest or fishing, or any mineral, in its natural form or which has undergone any such processing as is required to prepare it for marketing in international trade. The developing countries are economically highly dependent on their primary products. (See also *Commodities*)

Quota

Each member country of the IMF has a quota, equivalent to its subscription to the Fund and payable in a mix of gold (increasingly being replaced by *Special Drawing Rights*) and national currency. The quota forms the basis of entitlements to draw on the Fund's facilities, and its size is related to the country's national income and foreign trade. (See also *IMF* and *SDRs*)

Rural Development

Strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of the rural poor through raising incomes. Means include increasing agricultural production, developing labour-intensive rural industries, and improving the quality of life by providing health and education facilities, credit and marketing mechanisms, communications and housing.

Seventh Special Session of the UN

The Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly, on Development and International Economic Cooperation, was held in September 1975. Followed the Sixth Special Session in 1974 at which the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States for a New International Economic Order was agreed in principle. The Seventh Special Session adopted a resolution which laid down a programme of further international discussions and negotiations on international development questions. UNCTAD IV followed up the Seventh Special Session in its own particular areas. (See also *Special Sessions*, and *NIEO*)

Soft and hard terms

Loans of a comparatively more concessional character are described as 'soft', those with less or no concessional element as 'hard'.

Special Sessions of the UN

Special Sessions of the UN are extraordinary meetings of the full UN membership, called at the request of the Security Council or a majority of the Members, to discuss urgent world problems. The Sixth Special Session was the first to discuss an economic problem. It resulted in the *Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New Economic Order* which was adopted unanimously with reservations on the part of some countries. The next Special Session of the UN will be held in August/September 1980 to discuss and plan the strategy for the Third Development Decade, the Eighties. It is also expected to launch new global negotiations on a NIEO.

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and the 'Link'

One method of overcoming several monetary problems is the creation of 'paper gold' or *special drawing rights*. According to UNCTAD, to distribute this new international money (created by the IMF) to countries according to their quotas in IMF, would mean that the richer and bigger got the lion's share. UNCTAD III at Santiago discussed a proposal to create a 'Link' between the SDRs and the development needs of the poorer countries, whereby they could use the bulk of SDRs to finance the buying of equipment from the industrialised countries. Ultimately this system would also benefit the rich countries through increased exports and increased reserves.

Specialised Agencies of the UN

There are 15 specialised agencies related to the UN by special agreements and coordination by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, (ECOSOC). Six of these are of particular relevance to the development of third world countries. They are:

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) established 1919, which emphasises international labour standards and the protection of workers in general. Based in Geneva.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) established 1945, and based in Rome. Main purpose of FAO is to increase and improve agricultural production and rural conditions in the developing countries.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) based in Paris, established 1946.

World Health Organisation (WHO) based in Geneva, established 1946, for the purpose of the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health; helps mainly in the eradication of disease and improving standards of health and nutrition in the developing countries.

World Bank (See IBRD).

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) became the latest UN specialised agency in 1979, based in Vienna. Promotes industrial development in the third world through cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

Targets

United Nations targets for flow of resources from developed countries to developing countries.

(a) *The 1 per cent target.* The first UNCTAD recommended in 1964 that the annual net flow of resources from each economically advanced country to developing countries should be at least 1 per cent of its National Income. The second UNCTAD recommended in 1968 an increase in the minimum net amount to 1 per cent of Gross National Product. The calculation for the target includes net official development assistance, other official flows and net private flows. While developed countries accepted both these targets, generally this was without any specific dates for their attainment. At UNCTAD II developing countries proposed that 1972 should be appointed as attainment date and this was endorsed by a UN General Assembly in 1968. The Pearson Commission Report recommended 1975. The Strategy for the Second UN Development Decade, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1970, called upon economically advanced countries to attain the 1 per cent target by 1972, or 1975 at the latest.

(b) *Official flows target.* The Pearson Commission recommended that developed countries should devote 0.7 per cent of their GNP to official development assistance (*excluding* other official flows) by 1975, or 1980 at the latest. The Second Development Decade strategy called upon economically advanced countries to exert their best efforts to reach a minimum of 0.7 per cent of GNP as official development assistance by the middle of the decade.

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has set objectives for the *concessionality* of aid commitments. The latest recommendation requires donor countries to maintain an average *grant element* in their official development assistance of at least 84 per cent. In addition, there is a special target for aid to the least-developed countries of at least 86 per cent grant element to each country over a three-year period, or 90 per cent annually for the least-developed as a group. To qualify towards this target, a donor's volume of commitments should not be significantly below the DAC average performance.

The 1980 Brandt Commission Report recommends 0.7% target by 1985 and 10% by year 2000. In 1980, Ireland's ODA is expected to be just under 0.2% of GNP. Practically all Irish ODA is in grant form. (See also *Aid, Development Cooperation,* and *ODA*)

Terms of Trade

Defined as the ratio of export prices to import prices, and calculated as the unit value of exports over the unit value of imports. An improvement in the terms of trade means that export prices have increased to a greater extent than import prices, or import prices have fallen to a greater extent than export prices; a smaller volume of exports would thus be required to pay for a given volume of imports.

Third World

A collective term applied to developing countries; it is probably attributable to the French in the first instance. 'Tiers Monde', an academic quarterly launched in 1956 in Paris, suggested in an introductory essay a parallel between the 'Tiers Monde' — the world of the poor countries — and the 'Tiers Etat' — the third estate or common people of the French Revolutionary era. (See also *Developing Countries*)

Tied and untied aid

Aid is said to be 'untied' when it is not subject to any geographical limitations on procurement, 'tied' when procurement is limited to the goods and services of the donor country, and 'partially tied' when not wholly exempt from procurement limitations. Assistance is 'double-tied' when it is tied both as to the origin and the nature of the goods or project.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Established by the United Nations General Assembly on a temporary basis for relief work in war-devastated countries, its mandate was extended in 1953 for an indefinite period. Almost all of its aid is for long-range programmes, chiefly for mass health campaigns, maternal and child welfare, child nutrition and education. It is financed entirely by voluntary contributions from governments, private groups and individuals. The headquarters are in New York. (See also *UN Specialised Agencies*)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The Conference grew out of the increasing dissatisfaction of developing countries at the failure to close the relative gap between their economies and those of the developed countries. UNCTAD is an organ of the United Nations, scheduled to meet approximately every four years, but its work continues between sessions in the Trade and Development Board, its standing committees, and its Special Committee on Preferences. Five conferences have so far been held. The First (Geneva 1964) agreed in principle on a scheme for supplementary financial measures, and on a target of 1 per cent of national income for the flow of financial resources from developed to developing countries. The most important decisions of the Second Conference (New Delhi 1968) related to an increase in the aid target to 1 per cent of Gross National Product at market prices and to a general system of preferences on exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries. The Third Conference (Santiago 1972) adopted a large number of resolutions covering various aspects of trade in commodities and manufactures and transfer of resources, many of them by majority voting. The most important of the decisions of the Fourth Conference (Nairobi 1976), which were largely reached by consensus, related to commodities (a timetable for case-by-case commodity negotiations and discussion of a Common Fund for financing buffer stocks), and debt. The Fifth Conference (Manila 1979) achieved little of substance beyond a resolution recommending an emergency aid programme for the least developed countries. UNCTAD V was marked by disunity within the Group of 77, and refusal by Group B to consider structural changes of the international economy and monetary system. (See also *Commodities, Compensatory Financing,* and *Common Fund*)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Established in January 1966 on the merger of the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to coordinate the several types of technical cooperation programmes carried on within the United Nations system. UNDP offers assistance in the form of experts, training and a small amount of equipment, resource surveys, feasibility surveys, pre-investment and similar studies intended to prepare the way for investment. It also helps in establishing technical training and research institutions.

Funds for UNDP are provided by voluntary contributions of United Nations member governments, and projects are executed almost always on UNDP's behalf by the specialised agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the UN Industrial Development Organisation and the UN itself. (See also *UN Specialised Agencies*)

World Food Council (WFC)

The Council was established by the UN at ministerial level with 36 members, following a recommendation by the World Food Conference (1974). Its purpose is to coordinate work on food matters, to keep under review major problems and policy issues affecting the world food situation, and to help put into action the recommendations of the Conference. It has a small Secretariat based in FAO headquarters in Rome. (See also *FAO* under *UN Specialised Agencies*)

World Food Programme (WFP)

A joint United Nations/Food and Agricultural Organisation body to which governments pledge food and money. The objectives of the Programme are to stimulate and advance economic and social development by the provision of food aid. It also provides food to relieve distress in emergency situations. The Programme is administered by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, consisting of 30 representatives of the donor and recipient governments. (See also *FAO* under *UN Specialised Agencies*)

Yaoundé Convention

The Association arrangement signed at Yaoundé, Cameroon, between the European Economic Community and the 18 independent states in Africa which had previously been in association, as dependent territories, under Part IV of the Treaty of Rome. Now superseded by the Lomé Conventions. (See also *Lomé Conventions*)

CONGOOD — The sponsors of this booklet . . .

The Confederation of Non-Governmental Organisations for Overseas Development (CONGOOD), brings together the Irish voluntary agencies involved in development cooperation with the Third World. CONGOOD aims to promote closer working relations between the member agencies as well as wherever possible to help them speak with a single voice on Third World issues. The three main areas of work of CONGOOD are:

(i) relief aid in time of disaster in the developing countries;
(ii) development projects in the developing countries;
(iii) education and awareness building about development issues in relation to the Third World and our own society.

The last two areas are covered by a specialized Commission of CONGOOD.

Further enquiries may be made to any of the member agencies listed below, or to the CONGOOD Secretariat, at 11 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Tel: 606465.

Association of Missionary Societies: Overseas House, Belgrave Road, Rathmines, Dublin 6. Tel: 970931/9.

Christian Aid: Overseas House, 3 Belgrave Road, Rathmines, Dublin 6. Tel. 970931; 48 Elmwood Avenue, Belfast 9. Tel: (084) 668204.

Church of Ireland Bishops' Appeal: Church of Ireland House, Church Avenue, Upper Rathmines, Dublin 6. Tel: 978422.

Comhlamh: (The Returned Development Workers' Association) 6 Eustace Street, Dublin 2. Tel: 716795.

Concern: 1 Upper Camden Street, Dublin 2. Tel: 751463/681237.

Gorta: 16 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2. Tel: 602243.

Irish Commission for Justice and Peace: 169 Booterstown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Tel: 885021.

Irish Council of Overseas Students: 46 Lr. Rathmines Road, Dublin 6. Tel: 965241/965319.

Irish Leprosy Association: 25 Lr. Leeson Street, Dublin 2. Tel: 761702.

Irish Missionary Union: 54 Wellington Road, Dublin 4. Tel: 689796/689674.

Irish United Nations Association: c/o CONGOOD, 11 Ely Place, Dublin 2.

Methodist Church in Ireland World Development and Relief Committee: c/o The Manse, Millpark Road, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. Tel: (054) 2415.

Overseas Institute for Community Development: 14 Ely Place, Dublin 2. Tel: 763609.

Oxfam: 53 South King Street, Dublin 2. Tel: 710308.

Trocaire: 169 Booterstown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Tel: 887190/885173.

Voluntary Service International: 4/5 Eustace Street, Dublin 2. Tel: 784574.

World Health Foundation: 20 Merrion Road, Dublin 4. Tel: 687661.